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DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

DANIEL LOGAN EDITOR

SATURDAY AUGUST 27, 1910

That the tariff revision of last year was not quite the sham that
has been represented in some quarters would appear evident from the
official statement that manufacturers' materials imported since the
enactment of the bill have exceeded in quantity those of any cor-
responding period in the history of the country.

Commercial movements of live stock and meat products for the
first half of 1910, as reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the De-
partment of Commerce and Labor, to some extent reflect the shortage
of the animal food supply in the country. While the June movements
were in most cases heavier than for the earlier months, the record for
the first half of the year, both in the domestic and foreign commerce,
indicates a considerable shrinkage in the commercial supply of some
of the prime necessities of life. This is not information to encour-
age hope of an early let-up in the cost of living.

CRIME IN AMERICA.

Distant fields look green. This old saying is illustrated in much
pessimistic writing that disparages America as compared with other
countries in regard to the prevalence of crime. Judge William N.
Gemmell, of the Municipal Court of Chicago, in the August number
of the North American Review calls attention to some erroneous state-
ments in this regard. He gives a table showing population, arrests,
convictions and total sent to prison in 1904 in the United States, Eng-
land and Wales, Germany and France, excepting that for lack of sta-
tistics under that head the convictions in America could not be given.

With a population of 81,517,659 the United States in that year
had 1,212,574 arrests and 169,691 sent to prison.

England and Wales, with 34,945,600 population, had 794,981 ar-
rests, 641,211 convictions and 188,329 sent to prison.

The German Empire, population 60,886,000, had 599,262 arrests,
505,158 convictions—a remarkably high proportion of convictions to
arrests—and 256,316 sent to prison.

France, with its 37,961,701 inhabitants, had 538,557 arrests, 386,
484 convictions and 182,412 sent to prison.

"From these figures," Judge Gemmell remarks, "it will be observed
that the prison population of the several countries of Europe is much
larger than ours and the number of arrests is much greater." He re-
gards it as most unfortunate that we have not kept pace with Europe
in the matter of criminal statistics.

PROFESSOR ELIOT A BELIEVER IN UNIONISM.

In the course of two lectures at Kenyon College, the one on the
future of trade unionism and democracy, and the other on the future
of capitalism in democracy, President Eliot (emeritus) of Harvard
University, assumes that trade unions are bound to continue and he
is hopeful that when what he considers unwise policies have been done
away with, wise policies will take their place. He believes that where
there is confidence between employers and employees, factory discipline
may be left to the employees themselves; that unions will urge and
promote the utmost publicity concerning industrial conditions
through annual reports; that unions can classify their members ac-
cording to experience and skill, promoting the adoption of a wage
rising with age and merit; and, lastly, that the unions will be active
in promoting co-operative good will from bottom to top of the factory,
mill or works in which each union is interested. "If President Eliot's
hopes are fulfilled," the Montreal Witness comments, "there will cer-
tainly be a great change from present-day labor despotism, and the
handicap it puts on individual intelligence, endeavor and ambition.
With reference to capital in democracy, President Eliot concludes that
rich men will be expected to share their peculiar pleasures and privi-
leges with the public to the utmost degree possible without destroying
their own enjoyments, and that they will use for the public benefit a
fair proportion of the wealth they owe in part to free institutions and
the collective action of the communities to which they have severally
belonged; that these men will contribute liberally to hospitals, asyl-
ums, dispensaries, schools, museums, churches, theaters, music and
the fine arts, and to help secure to public use gardens, groves, shore
paths, mountain trails, ponds and streams, parks and wide prospects.
It may be said that there is already a growing tendency in this direc-
tion, and that the more great wealth is used unselfishly and brotherly
the less chance there will be for anarchy."

The figures of school promotions given by Superintendent Prin-
cipal I. M. Cox indicate that Hawaii is receiving good value for the
money expended on the public schools. Parties in the present election
campaign should see that the great necessity of additional school
houses be recognized in pledges to the voters.

Hawaii's ride team at Fort Perry has shed luster upon the Terri-
tory. Its coming up sixth in the regimental championship of the
United States is most creditable.

Put any special interest in the place of the railroad, and there is
a wholesome warning to "keep off the grass" in the following conclu-
sion of an article in the Chicago Daily News, commenting on an ap-
peal of the Illinois Central Railroad, through its vice-president, W. L.
Park, to its 40,000 employees to make the railroad's interest their own
and to do all in their power to educate the people to the idea that the
railroads need more revenue:

The railroad employees of the country would constitute
a powerful political army if they were effectively orga-
nized. The existence of such an army, however, would be even
a greater menace to Republican institutions than the or-
ganization of public employees under a political boss. The
railroad managers are short-sighted in undertaking to or-
ganize their employees politically. It would be wiser for
them to rest their demand for fair treatment on an appeal to
the entire body of the people.

It is really distressing to learn—or it would be if the informant
were not the Advertiser—that the hard-headed business men in-
habiting the delightful dales of Maunaloa do not know where are their heads
and which are their heels in this political campaign.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

My cow's gone dry, my hens won't lay, my horse has got the
croup; the hot winds spoiled my budding hay, and I am in the soup.

THE UNIVERSAL HELP
And while my life is sad and sore, and earthly
joys are few, I'll write a note to Theodore; he'll
tell me what to do. I wasn't home when For-
tune called, my feet had strayed afar; I fear
that I am going bald, and I have got catarrh. The wolf is howling at
my door, I've naught to smoke or chew; but I shall write to Theodore
—he'll tell me what to do. My Sunday suit is old and sere, I'm wear-
ing last year's lids; my aunt is coming for a year, to visit, with her
kids. They will not trust me at the store, and I am feeling blue, so
I shall write to Theodore—he'll tell me what to do. When we are
weary and distraught, from worldly strife and care, and we're denied
the balm we sought, and given black despair, ah, then, my friends,
there is one chore devolves on me and you; we'll simply write to Theo-
dore—he'll tell us what to do.

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WALT MASON.

MR. WARHAM'S NEW MANHATTAN CAFE

BIG, ELEGANT RESTAURANT TO
TAKE PLACE OF FORT STREET
RESORT.

R. William Warham, otherwise "Bill
Warham," will in a few days open the
new Manhattan Cafe on Hotel street
just two doors Ewa of Fort, makai
side. It may be explained that the
Manhattan must vacate the premises
on Fort street above Hotel, for the
reason that the low buildings now
there are to be torn down to make way
for a modern business block. Mr.
Warham considers himself most for-
tunate in securing large quarters so
near the old stand for the benefit of
his customers and friends.

The Manhattan Cafe was establish-
ed a good many years ago, under an-
other name by "Owl" Daly, and was a
success almost from the jump. Mr.
Warham reconstructed and practically
recreated it, however; and his friends
say that he made a little mint in it.
But be that as it may, Mr. Warham's
Manhattan Cafe has of late years be-
come a city institution—one of the
standbys in the restaurant line.

And now it is to be moved. Mr.
Warham announces the removal as
September 1, but as a matter of fact
the doors of the big, new place will
be thrown open next week. "Big place"
is used in this connection for the rea-
son that no other words will describe
the new Manhattan. Its horse-shoe
short-order counter is the longest ever
seen in this city, and will accommo-
date more men than the entire Man-
hattan Cafe of today. In the center
of the U is the coffee stand, and the
places for the filling of light orders.
In the rear, to be seen through a
wide-open doorway, is the kitchen with
its big range, other cooking appliances
great ice chest and other things, as
neat and as clean as a parlor need
be.

Tall stools circle the lunch counter,
and at either side will be placed tables
for dinner parties, ladies or diners
who may prefer a table.

At the Waikeiki side of the entrance
will be the manager's office, where,
presumably, Mr. Warham will receive
his friends, count up the profits and
transact other business that may re-
quire his attention. On the opposite
or Ewa side, of the entrance will be a
department for cigars and smokers'
supplies and at this counter will be
found the all-important personage fam-
ilarly known as the cashier. There
the little tags received at the tables
or lunch counter will be turned in and
paid.

Mr. Warham is having the place
painted in oily, bright, but appropriate
colors and when thrown open to the
public the cafe will fairly shine in its
array of architectural and artistic fin-
ish. Screen doors will shield the in-
terior from the gaze of the street.

Mr. Warham particularly states that
while the Manhattan becomes a big-
ger and better place, his rates will not
be advanced at all. He wishes to
make it the favorite cafe of gentlemen
—young and old,—and ladies as well.

AERONAUT ATTEMPTS TO CROSS GOLDEN GATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—
Capt. Ivy Baldwin attempted an aer-
oplane flight across Golden Gate yes-
terday morning, but the sun was hid-
den by smoke from forest fires and
he was compelled to give up the un-
dertaking.

DEATH ROLL REACHES NEARLY TWO HUNDRED.

SPOKANE, August 27.—The re-
vised list of fatalities in the forest fires
yesterday showed 185 dead and 98
missing.

MISSOULA August 27.—The Halm
party of fifteen is safe.

LAST DAYS OF HERMIT KINGDOM

SEOUL, August 27.—The Associ-
ated Press is permitted to announce
that on Monday next Korea as a sov-
ereignty will cease to exist.

The national flag will be hauled
down and furled for the last time,
and Mushito the Mikado, will be-
come absolute ruler of Korea.

For several weeks the Japanese
government has been preparing for
the announcement, but all news in
connection with the plans were sup-
pressed. Local newspapers were rig-
idly censored and Tokio papers con-
taining the news concerning the Mi-
kado's designs were not permitted
to circulate here.

The entire country has been placed
under a military guard and Japanese
warships are patrolling the coast.
The situation is extremely puzzling,
and outbreaks may occur in many
places when the Korean flag is hauled
down and the Japanese take full
control of the country.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT SETTLE MINER'S STRIKE.

GRAND ISLAND, Nebraska, Aug-
ust 27.—Colonel Roosevelt yesterday
declined to act as arbitrator in the
miner's strike, saying he lacked
time. The request to officiate was
wired yesterday from Galesburg,
Ill. He announced that he would ad-
dress the Colorado legislature.

SEAMEN THREATEN INTERNATIONAL STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN, August 27.—Dele-
gates from the seamen's unions of
America and Europe at the interna-
tional congress of seamen and mar-
ine firemen voted yesterday to de-
clare an international strike unless
their demands are complied with.

The seamen demand that the ship-
owners agree to the formation of an
international board of conciliation.

GREAT PHILOSOPHER OF HARVARD IS DEAD.

CHOCORUA, New Hampshire, Aug-
ust 27.—Prof. William James, the
philosopher, writer and educator of
Harvard University, died here yes-
terday.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

VIENNA, August 27.—The cholera
epidemic has broken out in this city
and the people fear it will spread as
in other cities recently.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 27.—
The Russian army maneuvers for
1910 have been abandoned on ac-
count of the cholera.

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Chas. S. Desky

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